CHAPTER 9

STOCK POSITIONING

SECTION I - GENERAL

209101 - PURPOSE

This chapter provides procedures for systemic processes of identifying stockage locations for an item.

209102 - SCOPE

Stock Positioning is a process which identifies stockage locations for an item. The stockage is based upon the characteristics associated with the item (i.e., Hazardous, Shelf-Life, etc.).

209103 - REFERENCES

a. Appendix A-159, Storage Mission Codes.

b. Appendix B-70, Management Policy Table (MPT) Transactions

c. Appendix B-91, Characteristics to Storage Mission Code Transactions.

d. Appendix F-27, Physical Characteristics Priority Listing (MPT036).

e. Appendix F-133, PCC to SMC Cross-Reference Listing.

f. Appendix F-245, FSC/G or PGC Exception Listing (MPT037).

g. Appendix F-277, Item Characteristics Cross-Reference Listing.

h. Appendix F-278, Count of NSNs to SMC Statistics.

SECTION II - PROCEDURES

209201 - FILES REQUIRED

a. MPT001, Storage Mission Codes.

b. MPT018, Agency Demand, Minimum System/Minimum Location Dollar Buy, MRQ, S/L, Procurement Cycle Period Factors.

c. MPT032, Minimum Procurement Delivery Allocation Factors.

d. MPT035, FSC/G to PDS(Primary Distribution Site) Cross-Reference.

e. MPT036, Physical Characteristics Code (PCC) Priorities.

f. MPT037, FSC/G or PGC Exceptions.

g. Physical Characteristics to SMC (Storage Mission Code) Cross-Reference.

h. NSN to PCC Cross-Reference.

i. Depot Operating Cost and Capability Matrix.

209202 - DETERMINING THE STORAGE MISSION CODE

a. The Storage Mission Code (SMC) identifies a distribution pattern. The pattern contains which depots are Preferred and which are Prime. Prime depots are those at which demands and returns may be recorded. Preferred depots have the same properties as Prime depots but may also stock, store, and issue the item. The Prime depots are assigned to a Preferred depot in the pattern. This assignment will cause any demands/returns recorded against the Prime depot to be rolled up to the Preferred (i.e., treated as if the recordation was against the Preferred). This is accomplished for the daily, quarterly, and monthly computations.

b. The SMC assigned to an item is based upon the Physical Characteristics of the item. The characteristics are represented by the Physical Characteristics Code (PCC), Appendix A-159. An item may have a multitude of PCCs assigned, but the SMC will be based upon the PCC with the highest precedence as established in MPT036.

209203 - DAILY PROCESSING OF THE PCC

a. The PCC is updated to the Item Characteristics Cross-Reference in the daily as a result of a DIC ZRY-NN or NG, ZRP (Initial Provisioning), ZR2 (PGC or MCC), or manual ZSE-NA or ND.

b. When a ZRY-NN is processed, a ZSE-NA is created to add the PCC XNN (new item). When a ZRY-NG is processed and the Logistics Reassignment (LR) Code is D, L, or Blank (not CIT), a ZSE-NA is created to add the PCC XNG. If the LR Code is other than D, L, or blank, a ZSE-NA is created to add the PCC X__, with the second and third position being the Catalog Activity Code of the Losing Item Manager. The additional following checks are made:

(1) If the estimated demands are greater than 11, a ZSE-NA is created to add PCC ACT.

(2) If the Shelf-Life Months are other than zero, a ZSE-NA is created to add PCC SHL.

(3) If the FSG of the item matches a record in MPT037, a ZSE-NA is created to add the applicable PCC.

(4) If the FSC of the item matches a record in MPT037, a ZSE-NA is created to add the applicable PCC.

c. When a DIC ZRP is processed and the ZRP is initial Provisioning, if the Replenishment Quantity is greater than 11, a ZSE-NA is created to add the PCC ACT.

d. When a ZR2 is processed to change the PGC, the following checks are made.

(1) If the former PGC matches a record on MPT37, a ZSE-ND is created to delete the applicable PCC.

(2) If the new PGC matches a record on MPT37, a ZSE-NA is created to add the applicable PCC.

e. When a ZR2 is processed to change the Method of Computation Code (MCC) the following checks are made:

(1) If the ZR2 is changing the MCC from a Non-GFM to a GFM Code, a ZSE-NA is created to add the PCC GFM.

(2) If the ZR2 is changing the MCC from a GFM to a Non-GFM Code, a ZSE-ND is created to delete the PCC GFM.

f. In support of the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) identification of Hazardous Materiel on items of supply, a DIC ZSE is internally generated from the Logistics Subsystem to the Distribution/ Requirements Subsystems to establish a Hazardous Condition Code (HCC) at NSN level in the Distribution National Inventory Record File (NIRF) and to add the HCC to the Physical Characteristics Code (PCC) in the Requirements USRMIPCX File.

(1) If the item is currently Nonhazardous (HCC/PCC is currently blank), a DIC ZSE with Action Code NA is generated for processing in Distribution/Requirements.

(2) If the item is currently Hazardous and is becoming Nonhazardous, a DIC ZSE with Action Code ND is generated for processing in Distribution/Requirements.

(3) If the HCC is being changed, a DIC ZSE with Action Code NC is generated for processing in Distribution/Requirements.

209204 - MONTHLY PROCESSING OF THE PCC

a. The monthly review of the PCC is the PCC X review, Catalog Changes (Shelf-Life and FSC), and Purging the Item to PCC Cross-Reference File.

b. The PCC X review looks at all items with a PCC X. The purpose is to remove the PCC X when the item has been managed by the DSC for one year. The criteria is as follows:

(1) If the item is Provisioning, the comparison date is the greater of the Support Date + 360 days or Date Management Assumed + 360 days. If the current date is greater than or equal to the computed date, a ZSE-ND is created to delete the PCC X.

(2) If the item is not Provisioning, the comparison date is Date Management Assumed + 360 days. If the current date is greater than or equal to the computed date, a ZSE-ND is created to delete the PCC X.

c. If the Catalog Change is a Shelf-Life change, then

(1) If the Shelf-Life Months are zero and the item currently reflects a PCC SHL, a ZSE-ND is created to delete the PCC.

(2) If the Shelf-Life Months are greater than zero and the item currently does not reflect a PCC SHL, a ZSE-NA is created to add the PCC.

d. If the Catalog Change is an FSC change, then

(1) If the former FSG matches a record on MPT037, a ZSE-ND is created to delete the applicable PCC.

(2) If the former FSC matches a record on MPT037, a ZSE-ND is created to delete the applicable PCC.

(3) If the new FSG matches a record on MPT037, a ZSE-NA is created to add the applicable PCC.

(4) If the new FSC matches a record on MPT037, a ZSE-NA is created to add the applicable PCC.

(5) All other PCCs assigned to the former NSN will be assigned to the new NSN.

e. Purging the Item to PCC Cross-Reference File. If the NSN in the file is not on the SCF and the NSN is not a member of a Requirements family the record will be deleted.

209205 - ITEM RANGE REVIEW (IRR)

a. There are two IRR jobs which support the PCC assignment process. One is a scheduled quarterly job (USRQQ85) and the other (USRJAR10) can be run by the DSCs on an as required basis.

b. Each of these jobs performs a series of reviews in order to determine the proper PCC(s) for each item involved and will generate internal DIC ZSE transactions to add or delete PCC(s) on the NSN Characteristics Cross-Reference File as appropriate. Additionally, the initiation of DIC ZSE transactions will trigger a PCC priority review using MPT036 and recomputation of Supply Control File PRDAs if required. There are a total of ten separate reviews in the IRR process:

(1) HAZARDOUS REVIEW is based on data contained in the monthly Hazardous Material Tape. Program logic will determine if a PCC of H__ is required and whether or not a matching record is contained in the Cross-Reference File.

(2) BINNABLE REVIEW determines the applicability of PCC B__, based upon an item meeting of <u>all</u> the established criteria as follows:

(a) The Unit Weight is less than 50 pounds.

(b) The Unit Cube is less than 5 cubic feet.

(c) The Unit Weight divided by the Acquisition Cost is less than or equal to 50 pounds per dollar.

(d) The Unit Cube divided by the Acquisition Cost is less than or equal to 2 cubic feet per dollar.

(e) The FSG is not 55, 56, 89, or 91.

(f) The FSG is not 4710, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 8305, 8325, 8330, 9510, 9515, or 9520.

(g) The annual demand is greater than zero.

(h) If ICC=2 or B, the NSO quantity is greater than zero.

(i) If ICC=1 or P, the Operating Level is greater than zero.

(j) The Unit of Issue is AY, BG, BT, BX, CL, DZ, EA, HD, KT, MX, OZ, PB, PR, SE, or VI.

(3) PILFERABLE REVIEW assigns a PCC P__ to those items with a Physical Security Code of J, Q, or R. If a Physical Security Code change has rendered an existing PCC of P__ inapplicable, the review will delete it.

(4) CLASSIFIED REVIEW assigns a PCC CLS to those items reflecting an Item Management Code of S in the USLMSMSF. (Note: This process will not be applicable until implementation of CIT Phase II). If the Item Management Code is other than S and the item reflects a PCC of J__, the review will delete this PCC.

(5) ACTIVE/INACTIVE REVIEW assigns or deletes PCC ACT based Active Item criteria contained in Management Policy Table 018.

(6) FSC/G or PGC EXCEPTION triggers internal ZSE add/delete actions based on changes made to Management Policy Table 037.

(7) MEDICAL ASSEMBLY established PCC DEP for those Medical Commodity items with an Acquisition Advice Code of W. Generates delete Actions if applicable.

(8) GFM REVIEW establishes PCC GFM for those items with a Method of Computation Code A, J, L, M, C, or G. Generates delete actions if applicable.

(9) POI REVIEW establishes a PCC OCT for those items with an Item Category Code of P. Generates delete actions if applicable.

(10) PCC/SMC CROSS-REFERENCE generates internal DIC ZSE add/delete transactions to adjust the PCC/SMC Cross-Reference File in accordance with changes made to MPT037.

209206 - PROCESSING CHANGES TO THE PCC

a. Whenever a ZSE-NA/ND is processed against an item, a review will be performed to determine the highest PCC and an F-277 will be generated. This is accomplished by comparing the first position of each PCC

assigned to an item against MPT036. When the PCC with the highest PCC is determined, the PCC to SMC Cross-Reference File is used to determine the applicable SMC. If the new SMC is different than the current SMC, the PRDAs are initialized for the new Preferred locations from MPT001 (Preferred Location annual demand/Item annual demand).

b. If there are no PCCs for an item which are contained in MPT036, then the SMC is based upon the item Annual Demand Frequency when reviewed quarterly against the MPT018 Active Item Threshold during the Item Range Review. If the PCC ACT is present the item will get SMC AA assigned. If the PCC ACT is not present then the item will get SMC IA assigned.

c. If the PCC with the highest priority does not have a record in the PCC to SMC Cross-Reference File, but the first position of the PCC is H (Hazardous), then the SMC HO will get assigned. If the first position of the PCC is not H, then the transaction will violate with a VRC PU.

209207 - DETERMINING STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR A RECOMMENDED BUY

a. When a Recommended Buy is generated the initial buy back locations are the Preferred Locations in the SMC pattern. For each of the locations an unadjusted shortage is computed.

b. For each of the locations with a shortage, the Depot Capability and Cost File (USDMDCOF) is used to determine if the depot has the capacity to receive material. If all the depots have capacity, then the depots are compared to MPT032 parameters (paragraph 209208 - Qualify Depots). If there are both depots with and without capacity, reallocate the shortage of the depots without capacity to the depots with capacity as follows: Reallocated depot quantity = (Depot quantity with capacity + ((Depot quantity with capacity/Total depot quantity with capacity) * Total depot quantity without capacity)).

c. If none of the depots have the capacity, any remaining Preferred locations in the pattern are compared to the Depot Capability and Cost File to determine if any have capacity. If there are Preferred depots with capacity, the entire buy quantity is rolled to one of the remaining depots. If there are no remaining depots or none have the capacity, the Depot Capability and Cost File is used to determine if there are any Secondary depots with capacity.

d. If there are no Secondary depots or none with capacity, the buy quantity will be rolled to the Preferred depot with the largest PRDA and a Reason For Study Code (RFSC) DC will be output. If there are Secondary depots with capacity, the Depot Capability and Cost File will be used to determine the Secondary depot with the least cost. If there is a depot with least cost the entire buy quantity is rolled to the depot and an RFSC SD is generated. If all costs are equal, the first Secondary depot is used.

209208 - QUALIFY DEPOTS

a. When there are multiple depots with capacity, the buy is compared to MPT032 to determine if it qualifies for multiple deliveries. The first comparison is against the Total Buy Quantity and Dollar Value. If the buy is less than either, the buy is rolled to the depot with the largest shortage.

b. When both checks are passed, each depot’s buy quantity and dollar value are compared to these MPT032 location parameters. If a depot fails either check, it is not considered for a buy back location. Finally, each depot’s percentage of the total buy dollar value must be greater than the MPT032 depot percentage to qualify for buy back.

c. Each depot which passes the MPT032 location parameter checks is then compared to the MPT018 Minimum Percentage of Demand and Minimum Quantity of Demand parameters. If a depot passes either of the checks then the depot will be a buy back location. If the depot fails both checks, the depot is not considered a buy back location.

d. If no depots pass the initial MPT018 location parameter checks, then

(1) If the item is Active (SMC AA), then PDS RIC New Cumberland, SN_, for PDS East, and PDS RIC Tracy, AQ5, for PDS West, are compared to the MPT018 Vast Majority of Demand Parameter. If either PDS RIC equals or exceeds the PRDA parameter, the entire buy quantity is rolled to the PDS. If neither PDS has the vast majority of demand, roll the entire buy quantity to the depot with the largest PRDA.

(2) If the item is Inactive (SMC IA), use the Depot Capability and Cost File to determine if there is a least cost depot. If there is roll the entire quantity to the depot. If there is not, roll the entire buy quantity to the depot with the largest PRDA.

(3) If the item is other than Active or Inactive, assign the buy to the depot with the largest shortage.

e. If all depots pass the location parameter checks, then the number of buy back depots is compared to the MPT018 Maximum Number of Depots parameter (paragraph 209209 - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DEPOTS).

f. If there are both qualified and unqualified depots

(1) If the item is not Active, reallocate the buy quantity of the unqualified depots to the qualified depots as follows: Reallocated depot quantity = Qualified depot quantity + ((Qualified depot quantity/ Total qualified depots quantity) * Total unqualified depots quantity).

(2) If the item is Active and a PDS has a vast majority of demands, reallocate the buy quantity of the unqualified depots to the PDS. If a PDS has not received a vast majority of demands, reallocate the buy quantity of the unqualified depots between the PDSs as follows: PDS allocation = PDS quantity + (PDS PRDA/(PDS East PRDA + PDS West PRDA) * Total unqualified depots quantity).

209209 - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DEPOTS

When a buy has multiple storage sites which qualify for buy back, compare the total number of buy back locations to the MPT018 Maximum Number of Depots parameter. If the number of buy back locations exceeds the parameter, reduce the number of buy back locations to the parameter value. The depots selected will be in highest to lowest shortage sequence. Reallocate the buy quantity of the unselected depots among the selected depots. Adjust buy based upon QUP (Quantity Unit Pack). Reallocation of the unselected depots buy quantities is as follows: Reallocated depot quantity = Selected depot quantity + ((Selected depot

quantity/Total selected depots quantity) * Total unselected depots quantity).

SECTION III - SSP ITEM RANGE REVIEW

209301 - PURPOSE

This section prescribes responsibilities and procedures for conducting semiannual reviews and analyses of items missioned at SSPs for the purpose of maintaining SSP stockage.

209302 - SSP STOCKAGE

a. DSCs which have SSPs in their Storage Mission Pattern (appendix F-249, chapter 34) will screen items missioned at that SSP semiannually to determine their qualification (or requalification) for stockage. The New Item MPT020, appendix B-70, should not normally reference a pattern containing an SSP as a preferred storage location. An SSP which meets one or more of the following criteria will be qualified to stock the recorded Navy user SSC 1, 4, 7, 8, or A NSNs with FSSC N - no change, or NSNs with FSSC 1, 4, 7, 8, or A at that location.

(1) Code D - There have been four or more demand frequencies (i.e., demands other than O and T, appendix A-6) at an SSP (NN_ or NO_) in the past four quarters or in the past two quarters for an SSP regardless of the Age of Item Code N or E.

(2) Code F - A FILL quantity is recorded in the SCF for the SSP (NN_ or NO_). Item does not have four demands.

(3) Code S - An SPR is recorded in the SCF for the SSP. Item does not have four demands or a FILL quantity.

(4) Code M - Management Decision - ICC P, Navy recorded user items at DPSC-C&T (S9T) and either NDT or NGT is a P coded prime depot or an F coded preferred depot.

(5) The above Codes D, F, S, and M are the prime reasons a qualified SSP (Code P, prime location) will be listed, and indicates a possible Storage Mission Code and PRDA change is required by use of a manual DIC ZSE transaction. However, to provide the IM with the visibility of those SSPs that should remain as Preferred Code F locations, the above D, F, S, and M Codes, in addition to the following Qualification Reasons, are listed against the Code F, preferred location. It should be noted that the following codes will appear in the summary portion of the F-127, but will not be listed in the NSN portion.

(a) Code C - There have been one to three demand frequencies at the SSP (NN_ or NO_) in the past four quarters. An SSP that has no demand within the past two quarters, but has had one or more demands in the past third and fourth quarters (even if four or more demands) will appear as a Code C.

(b) Code M - Management Decision. Age of Item Code N and the Date of Management Assumed is less than one year, and there is a PRDA of .001 through 1.000 recorded against the SSP. These items will appear under Code M (Age of Item Code N (New)).

(c) Code N - Navy user only items. Based on chapter 53, semi-annual (December/June) computations, the item's PRDAs (.001-1.000) may be restricted to the SSPs (NN_ or NO_) for items having no demand in the past four quarters. If the SSPs (NN_ or NO_) have one or more Condition Code A assets on hand; the Qualified Tape to NN_ and NO_ will indicate these items as qualified under Code N. Precluded are items that had another Navy activity (SSP) qualifying under Codes D, F, S, C, or where the Date Management of Item Assumed is less than one year.

(d) Code X - In the event that an SSP is a Code F preferred depot (i.e., has a recorded PRDA .001 through 1.000) in the item's storage pattern and Codes D, F, S, M (Date Management of Item Assumed is less than one year or DPSC-C&T ICC P for NDT/NGT), or N are not recorded against any other Navy activity, the SSP will not be considered as qualified for replenishment, but will appear on this listing and on the Qualified Item Tape if there is an on-hand Condition Code A asset at the SSP and the item has a PRDA. These nonqualified items will appear under Code X (PRDA w/ASSETS). Exclude Qualification Reason N (SSP) items from this count.

b. The Storage Mission Code, appendix A-159, may be changed for each NSN qualifying initially or requalifying for stockage at an SSP (NN_ or NO_) if the Storage Mission Pattern (appendix F-249) does not reflect that SSP as a Preferred Distribution Activity. Storage Mission Codes may also be changed when an item previously missioned at an SSP (NN_ or NO_) is disqualified for stockage at the SSP (NN_ or NO_). This is accomplished by a DIC ZSE, appendix B-119, manual input. Normally the PRDA Factor should be adjusted in conjunction with the Storage Mission Code change.

c. Determine the SSP stockage requirements of the qualified items and initiate procurement, PR/Contract modification, or redistribution for items qualified for stockage at the SSP.

d. Borderline items newly qualified, for which system assets are well above ROP, should not be purchased or redistributed since the referral orders for those items would be satisfied within UMMIPS timeframes. When the item reaches a system ROP, an appropriate share of the purchase would be allocated to the SSP. If redistribution is to be made on a borderline item, it should be made only when an economical shipment can be made. Consideration should be given to the costs of selecting, packing, marking, shipping, receiving, and locating versus the quantities/ dollar values of items to be redistributed.

e. A DIC ZR9 is provided for all items requiring a Storage Mission Code Change where four or more demands are involved and an additional DIC ZRD is provided. These documents will indicate which of the SSPs are qualified for a stockage pattern change. The input of the documents will output an appendix F-167, Standard Supply Control Study, and an appendix F-191, Demand Listing. Both of these listings will indicate the SSP requiring a stockage pattern change. Additionally, a DIC ZR9 is pro-vided for all items that require a Storage Mission Code change and have a FILL quantity in the FILL portion of the SCF Header (SSPs (NN_ or NO_) only), have a SPR recorded in the SPR Trailer of the SCF, or are

ICC P Navy recorded user items at DPSC-C&T (S9T). The impact of these documents will also output an appendix F-167, SSCS.

f. A qualified indicator will appear on the DIC ZR9 documents.

g. A Qualified Item Tape will be prepared semiannually on 30 June and 31 December for each SSP, in the format of appendix C-77, SSP Qualified Item Document, appendix B-164, and mailed to:

(1) For NO_:

NSC Oakland
ATTN: Data Processing Office
Code 60

It should be noted that for DPSC - Medical only, the SSP Qualified Item Tape will not be mailed to NSC Oakland.

(2) For NN_:

NSC Norfolk
ATTN: Data Processing Office
Code 60

h. A Qualified Item Tape will be prepared semiannually on 30 June and 31 December in the format of appendix C-77, SSP Qualified Item Document, appendix B-164, and mailed to each DSSP citing the current mailing address, ATTN: Office of Data Systems (DLA/SSP Qualification Tape). The tapes will be forwarded to the following SSPs:

ND_: NSC San Diego
NG_: NTC Great Lakes
NH_: NSY Portsmouth
NJ_: NSY Philadelphia
NK_: NSY Norfolk
NR_: NSC Charleston
NU_: NSC Puget Sound

i. After the SSP Item Range Review has been completed, the SSP Qualified Item Tapes will be forwarded to the appropriate SSP with an explanatory letter of transmittal citing the following tape configurations:

(1) Tape Characteristics:

(a) 1/2 inch.

(b) 9 Track.

(c) 800 BPI density for 9 Track.

(2) Character Code - 9 Track - EBCDIC Even Parity.

(3) Records:

(a) Header - Standard 360.

(b) Data:

1. Size - 23 character fixed record.

2. Blocking factor - 20 records per block.

3. Interblock Gap - 3/4 inch.

4. Tape mark after last data record.

(4) Trailer - Standard 360.

209303 - STOCK REPLENISHMENT OF SSPs

a. When an NSN which is qualified for stock positioning at an SSP reaches a system ROP, an appropriate share of the purchase for system stock replenishment will be allocated to SSPs. Pending receipt of due-in stock from this purchase action, stock replenishment of SSPs by a redistribution action will be judiciously applied.

b. Interim stock replenishment of SSPs by redistribution is authorized at the discretion of the DSC only when overall costs of redistribution action on a one-time basis is considered more responsive and economical than repetitive shipments from other DLA storage locations in support of SSP demands pending receipt of the due-in stocks from purchase.

c. DSCs will take action to replenish an NSN qualified for stockage at an SSP which is out-of-stock at the activity with no replenishment due-in scheduled within 75 days and the activity is indicating demand by referral actions. Excepted are SSC 6 items.

d. On a monthly basis, the FILL quantity in the SCF will be compared to the sum of the SSPs (NN_ or NO_) Condition Code A/Purpose Code A assets in Asset Groups 3 and 24 which are due in within 75 days. If the FILL quantity is equal to or greater than the asset quantity at either NO_/NN_ or both and system issuable assets are available, a SSCS, Reason for Study Code PO, will be output along with a prepunched/preprinted DIC A2A, Redistribution Order Document. If system issuable assets are not available, only the SSCS, Reason for Study Code PO, will be generated.

e. The total FILL deficiency and total cost will be indicated in line 22, columns O and P of the SSCS. The IM will determine the desirability of redistributing stocks.

f. If redistribution action is considered appropriate, it should be made only when an economical shipment can be accomplished. Consideration should be given to the costs of selecting, packing, marking, shipping, receiving, and locating versus the quantities/dollar values of items to be redistributed.

SECTION IV - FLEET ISSUE LOAD LIST (FILL)

209401 - PURPOSE

This section describes the processing of new FILL Documents received from U.S. Navy Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) semiannually for items required for the FILL.

209402 - GENERAL

Revisions to the FILL will be provided to the DSCs twice a year by SPCC. DD Form 1348m, in the format prescribed by appendix B-44, will be provided. A flexibility for the Fleet Issue Load List Item Delete Document, DIC ZRU, has been provided to update the FILL Data field in the SCF by total SSD FILL or individual NSC Oakland or NSC Norfolk entry. The NSC Norfolk FILL deck will be submitted no later than June of every year and the NSC Oakland FILL deck will be submitted no later than December of every year.

SECTION V RETAIL STOCK POSITIONING

209501 – PURPOSE

DLA has reached an agreement with the service users to capitalize retail assets (beginning with Yokosuka, Japan) as DLA wholesale assets and for DLA to assume stockage responsibility for these items. Since SAMMS is not currently programmed to develop location specific levels and leadtimes, the individual NSNs involved along with their required levels will be determined for the foreseeable future by an external data source. These data will be passed to SAMMS ENTRY by the Defense Automatic Addressing Service (DAAS) by means of a DIC CSL transaction. This transaction will be processed on a daily basis while SAMMS processing for the replenishment of shortages will be performed on a cyclic basis. Since this forward stockage may involve both Continental United States (CONUS) and Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) sites and must be differentiated from other storage locations, they will be referred to as Forward Stockage Locations (FSLs) throughout the remainder of this procedure.

209502 – NSN TABLE

a. The NSN Table is the repository for NSN specific data as well as CONTROL information related to a specific FSL All of the NSN and the bulk of the FSL data will initially be loaded on a daily basis via DIC CSL transactions (Appendix B-659). Subsequently, data related to the FSL can be modified using the SAMMSTEL Verb SOFT as described below; however, NSN levels data are internal and not subject to adjustment by Defense Supply Center (DSC) personnel.

(1) The NSN Table will consist of two record types with the first containing data unique to the FSL and the second containing the individual NSNs and related levels.

(2) The FSL unique data received on the CSL transaction are: the FSL RIC, the DODAAC of the activity receiving status and the RIC of the submitting activity. While these elements can be maintained via the SOFT verb in case of error, they have no impact on the actual stockage process and it is not recommended that DSC personnel make adjustments. Those elements which must be input by the DSC are: the FSL Priority, the CONUS/OCONUS Indicator, the FSL Project Code, ORC of the DSC monitor and QFD Adjustment Factor. The purposes of these elements are as follows:

(a) FSL Priority: Since an NSN may be assigned to multiple FSLs and since only a limited amount of stock may be available for redistribution actions, the FSL priority will be used to determine the sequence in which FSLs will be reviewed.

(b) CONUS/OCONUS Indicator: A value of C indicates that the FSL is a CONUS site and that both Condition Code A and B assets will be considered for RDO. A value of O indicates that this is an OCONUS site for which only Condition Code A assets will be considered.

(c) FSL Project Code: Reflects the unique Project Code assigned by HQ DLA to identify RDOs to each FSL.

(d) ORC of DSC Moniter: This element is used to route system reports to the applicable moniter. The linkage of ORC to FSL RIC provides the capability to assign different monitors to individual FSLs. The initial default value will be 94. Input of the value XX will cause deletion of all NSN Table records associated with that FSL RIC during the next update run.

(e) QFD Adjustment Factor: This factor consists of one whole number and three decimal places and will be used to adjust the QFD during the computation of the System Protection Level as described below. Again, the capability is provided to assign a different Factor to each individual FSL RIC. The initial default value will be 1.000.

b. The NSN specific data for each site consists a Reorder Point Level value used to trigger the RDO process, a Requirements Objective used to define the BUY BACK quantity, a field for Warehouse Data all submitted by the user and a system generated Deletion Date.

209503 – PROCESSING

a. A given FSL may be processed on either daily, weekly or monthly cycles. The relationship between FSL RIC and a given cycle is defined in the FSL Scheduling File which is maintained by the center moniter using SAMMSTEL verb SCYL as described below. Note that if a record does not exist in this file, the FSL RIC will not be including in processing.

b. Within a cycle, FSL RIC records will be sorted in ascending numeric order by FSL Priority Code. Next, the following actions will be taken for each NSN without a recorded Deletion Date (if there are multiple FSL RICs, the same actions may be taken multiple times for the same NSN):

(1) The determination will be made whether the FSL is CONUS or OCONUS using the table indicator.

(2) After the CONUS/OCONUS determination has been accomplished, each NSN must be reviewed to determine if it is STOCKED (Future Supply Status Codes 1 or A) or NON-STOCKED (Future Supply Status Codes 3 or 9).

(3) If the NSN is STOCKED, then

(a) The location asset balance consisting of Condition A assets for OCONUS sites and Conditions A and B assets for CONUS sites as well as any open RDOs and awarded contracts will be developed and compared to the Reorder Point recorded in the NSN Table in order to determine whether or not there is site Reorder Point deficiency. Note that OPEN RDOs include those RDOs currently recorded as due-in to the FSL as well as those in the current processing cycle regardless of the destination FSL.

(b) If a reorder deficiency exists, an initial RDO quantity will be developed by subtracting the location asset balance from the NSN Table Requirements Objective. On-hand assets which have Freeze Codes recorded in the NIR at either the system or location level are not

considered as issuable. The difference will be rounded to a multiple of the NSN’s Quantity Unit Pack if applicable.

(c) Prior to the actual generation of the RDO, a System Protection Level will be developed. The purpose is to maintain a certain level of CONUS assets below which redistribution actions are prohibited. For Item Category Code (ICC)1, Age of Item Code E items, this will equate to the SCF Single Smoothed Average multiplied by 2 minus the SCF Double Smoothed Average. For ICC 1 Age of Item Code N, it is the QFD (New) and for NSO items it is one half the NSO quantity. These values are then multiplied by the NSN Table QFD Adjustment Factor. At C&T, one fourth of the Supply Control File 12 Month POI requirement will also be added for those items using program or GFM forecasting. A total of all CONUS on-hand assets (again, excluding Freeze Coded assets) recorded as Ownership/Purpose Code A, Condition Code A for an OCONUS FSL or Condition Codes A and B for a CONUS FSL will be developed and compared to the System Protection Level. An RDO will not be generated if this will cause the asset balance to drop below the level established for protection; however, an RDO for a partial quantity will be generated if possible.

(d) When an RDO is generated, the RDO Sequence Table relating to the FSL RIC under review will be used to determine the sequence in which CONUS sites will be searched for available assets. If there is no Sequence Table to the FSL RIC, then the Source Preference Table Low Priority GAC record relating to the site (excluding OCONUS RICs) will be used. While a single RIC will be utilized if possible, multiple RDOs will be developed if that is the only way to satisfy the total quantity. Note, this table is used only in the search for assets to be used in the actual RDO and that it has no application with reference to assets applied to the System Protection Level.

(e) If the total quantity must be reduced due to a potential violation of the System Protection Level or the unavailability of sufficient assets, a DIC ZCQ transaction will be generated to trigger output of an NIR printout to the center moniter using the ORC recorded in the NSN Table.

(f) In the event of a denial being received from a shipping location, an F-114, ARCS printout will be generated with the message: OCONUS RDO DENIED. This will be output to the ORC recorded in the table for review.

(g) If there are sufficient due-in assets (TDICs SRS, SPS, SDS) to cover the balance, no further actions will be taken. However, if there are not sufficient assets and no unapproved Recommended Buys (TDIC ZHS) reflected, an internal DIC ZR9-IB transaction will be generated and input to the next Requirements daily cycle. This will force generation of a Recommended Buy for Item Manager review.

(h) At the same time the DIC ZR9 is generated, a DIC AE2 status will be output to the Status DODAAC recorded in the NSN Table. This will notify the recipient that an RDO cannot currently be processed but that procurement action is being taken.

(4) If the NSN is NON-STOCKED, then:

(a) An RDO quantity will be computed in the same manner as for a STOCKED item; however, a System Protection Level will not be computed. If there are sufficient on-hand assets, then an RDO will be generated. If there are insufficient on-hand assets but there are due-in assets to that FSL in TDICs SRS, SPS, SDS or DDS then no further action will be taken.

(b) If there are no or insufficient assets then a PSEUDO-REQUISITION will be generated using a DIC of ZBY with an SC0 document number. This is strictly an internally developed transaction which is in the format of an AO_ .and which is used by the Asset Management subsystem as follows:

1. If the NSN is EPPI eligible then an ACF record will be built, a form 850 generated to the vendor, a PMRD forwarded to the FSL and an ARCS record built. The Status DODAAC will receive an AE2 with BV (App. A-12) status.

2. If the NSN is not EPPI eligible, then an internal DIC YPQ transaction in the format of an approved, stock Recommended Buy will be generated and input to the Acquisition Management subsystem. This will be handled by SAMMS in a manner identical with a NORMAL Recommended Buy for a stocked NSN processed by the IM. The RECOMMENDED BUY NUMBER will begin with SC0 rather than _R_. In this case, the ARCs will be built using the ZBY number and an AE2 with BZ (App. A-12) status sent to the Status DODAAC. Upon award of a contract, the BZ status will be updated to BV. When a receipt is posted, the ARCs record for the ZBY transaction will be closed. Variance checks relative to overshipments and posting of Condition Code L assets will be bypassed for all receipts posted to these records.

209504 – NSN TABLE DELETION

If the CSL transaction for an NSN contains zeros in both the Reorder Point and Requirements Objective fields, then a Deletion Date will be set for that NSN in the NSN Table. This NSN will not be used in future processing and will be physically removed from the file after 365 days have passed. If all NSNs related to an FSL have been removed, the FLS record itself will be removed.

209505 – NSN TABLE MAINTENANCE VIA SAMMSTEL

a. SAMMSTEL verb SOFT provides interrogation, add, delete and update capabilities to the HEADER or F type record in the NSN Table. This record is keyed to FSL RIC and contains the center assigned ORC of the monitor and the QFD Adjustment Percentage. Entering the verb SOFT provides access to the main menu. On this screen, the user will enter the three position FSL RIC then tab down to the desired option which is selected by keying in X on the selection line. Note that all actions take place in a REAL-TIME mode so that values may be added, then modified and finally deleted without logging off or waiting for batch cycles to run.

b. On all action screens, using TAB to position the cursor on Another FSL RIC Selection and entering Y will return the user to the main menu with NO action taken.

c. Selection of Interrogation will display the current values recorded in the NSN Table for the entered FSL RIC. If a matching FSL RIC entry exists in the table, values will be displayed but cannot be changed from this screen. If no entry exists, the user will be notified of that fact with the message Not Found/Add and presented with the option to add the FSL RIC to the table. See ADD below for instructions.

(1) Selection of UPDATE will display current values recorded in the NSN Table for the entered FSL RIC with the option to change. Entry of the desired values and depressing ENTER will cause the record to be updated. The screen will be returned with the message: UPDATE HAS BEEN COMPLETED displayed on the bottom left. Enter Y at the Another RIC Selection option to return to the main menu. If there is no match to the entered FSL RIC, the option to add will be provided as noted above.

(2) Selection of ADD will cause the display of the entered FSL RIC and default Factor and ORC values (1.000 and 94 respectively). The user can adjust these values as desired and then, by depressing the ENTER key, add the RIC and associated values to the table. If no action is desired, entering Y at the Another RIC Selection option will permit return to the main menu. If a new FSL RIC is added by mistake, it can be removed by using the Delete option below.

d. Notes relating to ADD and UPDATE:

(1) Due to a variety of keyboard mapping configurations and the limitations of SAMMSTEL programming, it may possible on some keyboards to enter an alpha character into the QFD Adjustment Factor field. This will do no harm since the invalid value will not update the file but it will cause a SAMMSTEL program error that will require the user to log back into the system. Because of the number of possible keyboard configurations, it is not possible to avoid this situation in programming logic so the user must take care in the entry of data.

(2) Again due to SAMMSTEL programming limitations, it is possible to type over the displayed decimal field for the QFD factor and appear as if five positions are being entered. In reality, only the four right hand positions will be written to the file but the user should ARROW over the decimal when making an entry so as to avoid confusion.

209506 – RDO SEQUENCE TABLE MAINTENANCE VIA SAMMSTEL

a. SAMMSTEL verb SPIR provides interrogation, add, delete and update capabilities to the RDO Sequence Table. This record is keyed to FSL RIC and is intended to provide the users with a means of controlling the sequence in which CONUS RICS are searched for available on-hand assets. On this screen, the user will enter the three position FSL RIC then tab down to the desired option which is selected by keying X on the selection line. Note that all actions take place in a real-time mode so that values may be added, then modified and finally deleted without logging off or waiting for batch cycles to run.

b. Before discussing the individual options, it is necessary to explain the overall functions of this record. Linked to each FSL RIC is

a series of CONUS storage location RICs each of which is, in turn, linked to a three (3) position Sequence Indicator. The program will ensure that the Sequence Indicators are always kept in ascending numeric order with no gaps or blanks permitted within the sequence. When the

RDO development program is run, this table will be accessed by the FSL RIC being processed in order to determine the sequence in which CONUS stockage sites will be searched for available on-hand assets. The purpose of this table is to permit the individual Supply Centers to control the search sequence or even to totally exclude one or more CONUS RICs from the search pattern thus protecting on-hand assets from RDO action.

c. On all action screens, using the tab key to position the cursor on Another FSL RIC Selection and entering Y will return the user to the main menu with NO action taken.

d. Selection of INTERROGATION will display the current values recorded for the entered FSL RIC. If a matching record exists in the table, these values will be displayed but cannot be changed from this screen. If no matching record exists, the user will be notified of that fact with the message Invalid Storage Location. Try another RIC. Unlike the previous application, this does not automatically default to the ADD option because any FSL RIC in this table must first be in the NSN Table.

e. Selection of UPDATE will display current values recorded for the entered FSL RIC with the option to change. Entry of the desired value(s) and depressing ENTER will cause the record to be updated. The screen will be returned with the message: UPDATE HAS BEEN COMPLETED displayed on the bottom left. Enter Y at the Another RIC Selection option to return to the main menu. If there is no match to the entered FSL RIC, the option to add will be provided as noted above. Due to the construction of the file record, the UPDATE option is somewhat complex so data entry requires additional care. The following notes are intended to expand and clarify the screen instructions.

(1) To replace an existing RIC with another, simply type over the old entry and depress ENTER. Note, there is no validation to prevent a RIC from being entered twice.

(2) To delete an existing RIC from any position in the record, type three dashes over the old entry and depress ENTER. The RIC will be removed and subsequent entries moved up so as to prevent a gap in the record.

(3) To resequence two RICs by switching their Sequence Indicators, simply type the first Sequence Indicator over the second and the second over the first. That is: to switch the RIC in position 003 with the one in position 125, type 125 over the existing 003 and 003 over the existing 125. Depressing ENTER will cause the two RICs to switch position in the record. Entering only HALF of a switch action (in the previous example by leaving 125 in twice) can result in the apparent loss of data so extreme caution must be exercised when using this feature. The limit to entries in this record is 225.

(4) If the user is able to enter alpha characters in the Sequence Indicator field, it is because the keyboard parameters are incorrectly set. To correct the condition, click on SESSION, select PROPERTIES,

select EMULATION and uncheck the block entitled OVERRIDE 3270 NUMERIC FIELD.

f. Selection of the Add option will cause the display of the entered FSL RIC and one line with blank RIC and Sequence indicators. The user can input any number of individual RICs and Sequence indicators up to 225. Note that gaps in the numeric order of Sequence Indicators is not permitted. If an ADD action is attempted for an FSL RIC not contained in the NSN Table, the message Invalid Storage Location. Select another RIC will be displayed. If, upon entry to a screen, no action is desired, entering Y at the Another RIC Selection option will permit return to the main menu with no action taken. If a new FSL RIC is added by mistake, it can be removed by using the Delete option below.

g. Selection of the DELETE option will cause the display of current values. Depressing ENTER will delete the FSL RIC and all associated values from the table. If the screen was entered in error, entering Y at the Another RIC Selection option will permit return to the main menu with no action taken. Remember this is an on-line update process so a delete action, once taken, cannot be reversed.

29507 SAMMSTEL ONLINE FSL SCHEDULING FILE

a. SAMMSTEL verb SYCL provides interrogation and update capabilities to the FSL Scheduling File. This mainframe record relates individual FSL RICs to the cycle (daily, weekly, monthly) in which they will be processed. The record consists of three (3) sections representing the available processing cycles and each section can contain up to 100 three position FSL RICs associated with that cycle. The processing program will determine which section of the file to access based upon whether the daily, weekly or monthend cycle is currently running then extract all RICs from the applicable file section and use those RICs to access the NSN Table for use in processing.

b. If an FSL RIC is not reflected in one of the sections of this file, it will not be reviewed even though an NSN Table record exists. Therefore, any given FSL can be removed from the review process simply by removing it from this table. This is especially useful in cases where only temporary removal is desired. Since the file record may contain no records but can never be removed the only capabilities required are INTERROGATION and UPDATE.

c. To initiate the review/maintenance process, key in the verb SCYL (comma) and depress ENTER. This will cause display of a screen permitting the selection of options for each cycle. Use the TAB key to position the cursor, type X and depress ENTER to select the desired option.

d. UPDATE capability will permit the addition or deletion of individual RICs with in a section. The physical sequence of these RICs within a record is of no importance. Position the curson on the RIC to be changed/deleted, make the desired change and depress ENTER. Blanks are permitted.

209508 REPORT DATA

a. At the request of the DSCs, there are no HARD-COPY reports generated from this process. Instead, the requested data will be output onto formatted FLAT FILES at the mainframe level which will then be available for downloading and manipulation at the mid-tier level.

b. Review Results File (USRE7301)

(1) This file will consist of a series of individual 34 byte records containing the data identified below with each being uniquely keyed to the combination of Category Number/Cycle Date/FSL RIC. Data for this record will be output from each cycle for each FSL. The current and one previous generation will be retained. The OLD current becomes the previous generation after each new cycle with the OLD previous generation being deleted.

(2) The data will be subdivided into STOCKED (defined as those NSNs where the NIR Future SSC equals 1 or A) which is, in turn, divided into five sub-categories and Non-Stocked (defined as those NSNs where the NIR Future SSC equals 3 or 9) which is, in turn, divided into four sub-categories. In order to identify these separate categories and permit the correct application of data, each will be identified by a CATEGORY NUMBER which will be physically stored in the record.

(a) 1 = Stocked items where an RDO has been generated for the total recommended RDO quantity. Data includes: total NSNs processed, RDO count, incremented total quantity of all RDOs in the category and dollar value which is computed by multiplying the individual RDO quantity by the Acquisition Cost, rounding the decimal up to the next dollar and incrementing the dollar value field.

(b) 2 = Stocked items where an RDO has been generated for part of the recommended RDO quantity. Data includes: total NSNs processed, RDO count, incremented total quantity of all RDOs in the category and dollar value which is computed by multiplying the individual RDO quantity by the Acquisition Cost, rounding the decimal up to the next dollar and incrementing the dollar value field.

(c) 3 = Stocked items where Status Generating RDOs have been generated. Number of Status Generating RDOs generated. Data includes: total NSNs processed, RDO count, incremented total quantity of all RDOs in the category and dollar value which is computed by multiplying the individual RDO quantity by the Acquisition Cost, rounding the decimal up to the next dollar and incrementing the dollar value field.

(d) 4 = Stocked items where no RDO could be generated. Data includes: total NSNs processed, recommended RDO count, incremented total quantity of all NSN Table Requirements Objectives for these NSNs and dollar value which is computed by multiplying the individual Requirements Objective quantity by the Acquisition Cost, rounding the decimal up to the next dollar and incrementing the dollar value field.

(e) 5 = Total number of stocked NSNs processed which is the total number of NSNs in categories 1, 2, 3 and 4. NOTE THAT SINCE AN NSN MAY SUPPORT MORE THAN ONE FSL, IT MAY BE RECORDED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY. THEREFORE, THE NUMBER OF NSNS IN INDIVIDUAL CATEGORIES MAY NOT SUM TO THE TOTAL REFLECTED IN THIS CATEGORY.

(f) 6 = Non-stocked items where an RDO could be generated to satisfy the total recommended RDO quantity. Data includes: total NSNs

processed, RDO count, incremented total quantity of all RDOs in the category and dollar value which is computed by multiplying the individual RDO quantity by the Acquisition Cost, rounding the decimal up to the next dollar and incrementing the dollar value field.

(g) 7 = Non-stocked items where an RDO could be generated to fill part of the total recommended RDO quantity. Data includes: total NSNs processed, RDO count, incremented total quantity of all RDOs in the category and dollar value which is computed by multiplying the individual RDO quantity by the Acquisition Cost, rounding the decimal up to the next dollar and incrementing the dollar value field.

(h) 8 = DIC ZB_ transactions generated. Data includes: total NSNs processed, the count of DIC ZB_ transactions, incremented total quantity of all DIC ZB_s and dollar value which is computed by multiplying the individual DIC ZB_ transaction quantities by the Acquisition Cost, rounding the decimal up to the next dollar and incrementing the dollar value field.

(i) 9 = Total number on non-stocked NSNs processed which is the total count of NSNs processed in categories 6, 7 and 8. NOTE THAT SINCE AN NSN MAY SUPPORT MORE THAN ONE FSL, IT MAY BE RECORDED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY. THEREFORE, THE NUMBER OF NSNS IN INDIVIDUAL CATEGORIES MAY NOT SUM TO THE TOTAL REFLECTED IN THIS CATEGORY.

c. The physical record layout and field definitions are as follows:

ELEMENT	POSITION	DESCRIPTION
*Category Number	1	One position numeric defining the categories above.
*Cycle Date	2–8	Seven position date in YYYYDDD format.
*FSL RIC	9–11	Three position alphanumeric
Total NSNs Processed	12–15	Four position numeric. Left zero fill
RDO Count	16–19	Four position numeric. Left zero fill.
Total RDO Quantity	20–25	Six position numeric. Left zero fill.
Total RDO Dollar Value	26–34	Nine position numeric. Left zero fill.

* Identifies Key elements

Note that categories 5 and 9 will contain data only in positions 1–15.

d. NSN Summary Data File (USRE7302 and USRE7303)

(1) These files are keyed to NSN and will be output from each cycle for each NSN involved in the FSL process. A single NSN may be involved with one or more than one FSL RIC. The current and one previous generation will be retained. The OLD current becomes the previous

generation after each new cycle with the OLD previous generation being deleted. Since most of the following data elements are not permanently stored, they will need to be developed and incremented as the process runs.

(2) The format will be as follows with an individual record length of 48 bytes in each section including filler at the end where needed:

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	POSITIONS
(First Record)			
NSN	Thirteen position numeric	NSN Table	1–13
AAC	One position alphanumeric	NIR	14
System Freeze Code	One position alphanumeric	NIR Asset Section	15
Blank			16–48
(FSL RecordP			
NSN	Thirteen position numeric		1–13
FSL	Three position alphanumeric	NSN Table	(There can Be 14– 16 multiple occurrences of this element. I suggest we allow for 10 to start with)
Reorder Point	Nine position alphanumeric	NSN Table	17–25
Reqmnts Obj	Nine position alphanumeric	NSN Table	26–34
System Protection Level	Six position numeric	Computed in routine	35–40
CONUS/ OCONUS Ind	One position alphanumeric	NSN Table (relates to each indi-vidual FSL RIC)	41
Blank			42–48
ON HAND ASSETS (repeat up to 24 times) NIR (Asset Section)			
NSN	Thirteen position numeric		1–13
NIIN	Nine position numeric		14-22
RIC	Three position alphanumeric		23-25

Quantity	Nine position numeric	26-34
OPC	One position alphanumeric	35
Condition	One position alphanumeric	36

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	POSITIONS
Loc. Freeze	One position alphanumeric		37
Blank			38–48

DUE-IN ASSETS (repeat up to 24 times) Due-In File

Within a NIIN, subtract the received quantity from the due-in quantity for each Line Item Number giving the balance due-in. Sum the balance quantities by sorting on PIIN which gives a PIIN total due-in quantity. TDICs involved are SRS, SPS, SDS, and SFK

NSN	Thirteen position numeric	1–13
NIIN	Nine position numeric	14-22
TDIC	Three position alphanumeric	23–25
PIIN	Fourteen position alphanumeric	26-39
Quantity	Nine position numeric.	40–48

The Due-In data will include unapproved Recommended Buys with a TDIC of ZHS.